

NEW DESCRIPTIONS

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OXYURELLA* DYBOWSKI AND GROCHOWSKI, 1894, (CLADOCERA: CHYDORIDAE) FROM INDIA¹

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(With six text-figures)

The genus *Oxyurella* was described by Dybowski and Grochowski in 1894 with *Oxyurella tenuicaudis* (Sar, 1862) as the type species. This genus is not so well known from India as only one species *O. singalensis* (Daday, 1898) was previously reported from South India. While examining the cladoceran collection from Madhya Pradesh I examined several female specimens which appeared similar to *O. singalensis*, but critical examination of the male, showed that the specimens belonged to a hitherto undescribed species.

Oxyurella sangramsagari sp. nov.

MALE.

Body oval. Postero-ventral corner of valves rounded without denticles but row of spinules on the inner side. Rostrum blunt. Valves without lines. Antennules not reaching apex of rostrum. Esthetascs of different lengths, projecting beyond apex of rostrum. Antennules with a two-segmented sensory papilla present on lateral side near the apex. Plate of labrum rounded with a slight concavity to the upper side. Post-abdomen narrowing distally with one large hook-shaped and one small anal

denticles; 5 to 6 groups of lateral setae in the middle of post-abdomen. There is a distinct incision at the base of claw. Claw slightly bent at its distal end with two basal spines; distal larger, about slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of the claw and situated at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length of claw from base. Ventral side of valve with setae along its entire margin. First leg with two chitinized hooks on the base of outer ramus of endite which serves for attachment of the valve of female. Hooks with large bunch of setae at the base.

FEMALE.

Female is larger than male, without lines on the valves. Ventral margin of valve with setae along its entire margin, Antennules not reaching apex of rostrum. Plate of labrum rounded. Rostrum with blunt apex. Post-abdomen slightly narrowing distally, with 13 anal denticles decreasing in size proximally; distal denticle longest and a small curved denticle before it. Claw with three basal spines, proximal two smaller and distal one larger, about slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of the claw. Group of lateral setae present on the post-abdomen.

Measurements: Length of male 0.52 mm., length of female 0.6 mm.

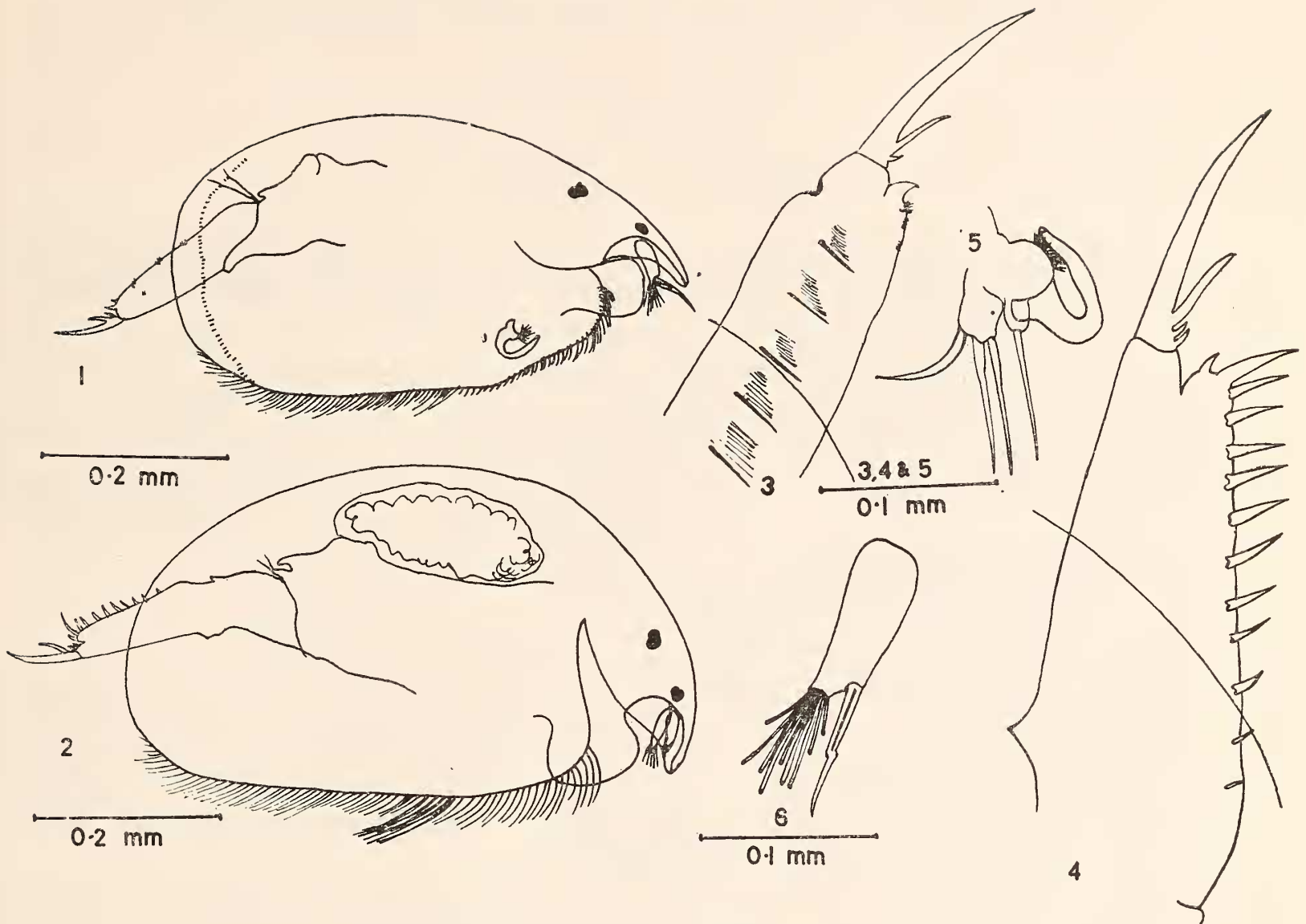
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TABLE 1
SHOWING DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Oxyurella*

	<i>Oxyurella</i> <i>sangramsagari</i> sp. nov.	<i>Oxyurella</i> <i>singalensis</i> (Daday)	<i>Oxyurella</i> <i>tenuicaudis</i> (Sars)	<i>Oxyurella</i> <i>longicaudis</i> (Birge)
	<u>MALES</u>			
Antennule:		Reaching apex of the rostrum and without any sensory papilla.	Not reaching apex of the rostrum and anterior margin with a flagellum distally.	Not reaching apex of the rostrum and without sensory papilla laterally.
Post-abdomen:	One large hook shaped anal denticle at rounded margin.	Three anal denticles.	No anal denticle.	No anal denticle.
Claw:	Two basal spines, distal spine is large about three times larger than proximal one.	Two small basal spines of equal length.	S-shaped with one basal spine.	One basal spine.
	<u>FEMALES</u>			
Plate of Labrum:		With slightly pointed apex.	Broadly rounded.	With pointed apex.
Antennule:		Almost reaching apex of the rostrum.	Not reaching apex of the rostrum.	Not reaching apex of the rostrum.
Claw:	Three basal spines.	Four basal spines.	A long basal spine.	One basal spine.
Post-abdomen:	With out groups of lateral setae.	Present.	Present.	Present.
Claw setation:	Fine setation at distal end of claw absent.	Present.	Absent.	Setae present proximal to the spine.

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Figs. 1-6. *Oxyurella sangramsagari* sp. nov.

1. Lateral view of male; 2. Lateral view of female; 3. Postabdomen of male showing hook shaped anal spine; 4. Postabdomen of female; 5. Chitinized hook in 1st leg of male; 6. Antennule of male with 2 segmented lateral papilla.

Type specimens: Holotype male, paratypes fifteen males, allotypes forty five females, deposited in National Collection of Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. [C 3117/2, C 3118/2, C 3119/2]

Type-locality: Sangramsagar tank behind

Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. Coll.: P. D. Rane, 1-xii-1978.

Discussion: Table 1 shows the characters on the basis of which *Oxyurella sangramsagari* sp. nov. can be distinguished from its three closely related species.

REFERENCE

SMIRNOV, N. N. (1974): Fauna of U.S.S.R., Chydoridae. N.T.I.S., 1(2): 601-609 (Translated from Russian).